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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Honolulu, December 17, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE.

G. Brewer & Co., 1,000,000 100

SOBARS.

Ewa, 5,000,000 20 28 28 1/2

Hamae, 1,750,000 100 100 100

Haw. Agricultural Co., 1,000,000 100 100 100

Haw. Com. & Sug. Co., 2,500,000 100 100 100

Hawaiian Sugar Co., 2,000,000 100 100 100

Honolulu, 750,000 100 100 100

Honolulu, 2,000,000 100 100 100

Kahuku, 500,000 20 20 20

Kamalo Sug. Co. Ltd., 225,000 20 20 20

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MYSTERY NOW BEING PROBED

Did Scout Bennett Poison Clara Schneider?

DEAD MAN LED A DOUBLE LIFE

Believed Almost a Solitary Facts Prove He Was a Debauchee.

IF FRANK P. BENNETT had a hand in the poisoning of Clara Schneider it has not been proved. A coroner's jury yesterday listened to witnesses—soldiers from Camp McKinley—but no new facts were brought out except that the scout killed himself after half-past seven o'clock on last Friday. He ate breakfast at that time, and as at 10 o'clock a shot was heard from the direction of Bennett's room, it is supposed that he did the deed at that hour.

What evil men do lives after them. Bennett, living here in the eyes of most of his fellows a spotless reputation for honesty, but Bennett dead is a different man. The fearless Indian fighter who won the praise of even his wily foes for his dauntless courage and frank carriage, is now shown to have been a gambler, a carouser and a spendthrift. He borrowed money on all hands and died with many debts unpaid.

But if he killed the woman from whom he had taken her earnings, the police have found no direct proofs of the crime, and probably will not. The inquest on Bennett's death will be continued today, and the jurors will also listen to the testimony in the Schneider investigation which will be begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth said yesterday in addressing the coroner's jury that they would have a better understanding of the Bennett mystery when they had heard the evidence in the Schneider inquiry.

The dead scout, little as the fact will be credited by those who knew him, was a man of pronounced sporting proclivities. For him the card table had an unconquerable fascination, and there are those in Honolulu today who could tell interesting tales of seances round the green cloth when the pulse of the night beat low and when stakes ran high. The relation of the story could, if he so cared, divulge the name of the customary rendezvous of the little band of sports among whom Bennett was a shining light. Suffice it to say that the cards were out in a local hostelry and a prominent one at that.

Acquaintances of Bennett who knew him well, assert that he never drank. In the common acceptance of the term. Those who knew him better, and they are but few, are well aware of the fact that since his sojourn in Honolulu he was a heavy drinker. He was eccentric in his libations. He did not want a single soul to be aware of the fact that he indulged. In this matter he was as peculiar as in his gambling propensities.

Bennett's favorite drinks were whisky and champagne. He has been known to take twenty whiskies in the course of a day, and to open eight bottles of champagne in a single night. Yet he was seldom noticed to be appreciably the worse for liquor. He was a seasoned drinker, and what would have reduced another man to

a state of utter collapse scarcely fazed him.

The racetrack also had its fascinations for the deceased plainsman, and during the races last summer he is accredited with earnings amounting to about seven hundred dollars. Years ago on Mainland tracks he operated, and successfully, as a bookmaker, and was well versed in the intricate art of laying odds.

As a gambler he enjoyed a flawless reputation among his kind, and his word was ever taken, when the play went against him, as being as good as his cheque.

He had money, independent of his government salary, and he spent it like a prince. When he chose to take a night off and do the town he would hire a hack for the evening or day, just as he wanted it, and the expenditure of \$150 during one of his periodical "entertainments" was no unusual occurrence.

Those who had a confidential acquaintance wondered where all the money came from, but not more than one, or at the most, two, of his friends knew the truth of the matter. To these latter, Bennett, from time to time, imparted the information that he owned property in St. Louis and Chicago to the value of over \$30,000, from which he received \$191 each month for rent. From the government he drew \$100 per month, and he would occasionally let the rent drop that he had \$200 a month to do what he liked with, and it never worried him how it went.

Last June and July Bennett was flush, and was observed from time to time to draw handfuls of gold from his pocket. One evening about that time he returned to his room late and asked a friend of his to take care of a money belt till the morning. This belt, the man referred to, asserts as having contained a thousand dollars, if weight was any criterion.

Now and again during the fall months deceased would ask for temporary loans, stating that he would repay them as soon as the banks opened, and until recently it would appear that he kept his promises faithfully.

On one occasion last September he told a friend that he had advanced \$7,000 on sugar stock securities, but the accuracy of this statement there is nothing apparently to prove. Certain it is, however, that at times he had considerable money at his command, and equally certain is it that either through the channels of unwise investment or speculation it vanished, leaving its owner in sore financial straits.

Neuralgia in the head at times almost drove Frank Bennett to the verge of insanity, and six weeks ago an attack more severe than usual tortured him to such an extent that he made an attempt on his life, which, but for interference would have been successful.

It was on the occasion of the luau at Anahau to celebrate the return of Prince David from his political tour of the Island, undertaken about six weeks ago. On that occasion, and while slightly under the influence of liquor, Bennett attempted to make a speech in favor of the principles of Democracy. The assembled crowd, composed for the most part of irresponsible persons inflamed with drink, would not grant him a hearing, however, and he was loudly jeered at.

This incident cut the old Indian fighter to the quick, and he brooded over it continually on his way to camp. He was accompanied by a friend who, when he arrived at his home, asked him to smoke a good night cigar. The friend was desirous of restoring Bennett's composure of mind if possible, and was unwilling to let him proceed to Camp McKinley, in his then deranged mental condition. They went into the house, and after a while Bennett asked for a bottle of

soda water. His host hastened to get it for him, but chancing to glance through a partition which divided them, saw Bennett take a paper packet from his pocket, unfold it and shake some white powder into a glass.

When he returned Bennett asked him to pour some soda water into the glass, which he did. Then Bennett, after a pause, said, "Well, I've got to say good-by, I'm going on a long trail." Then, says the other man:

"Bennett took the glass in his hand and raised it to his lips, and as he did so I noticed that his hand trembled, which I had never seen before, for he was a man of iron nerve."

"Just as he was about to drink the contents, I struck his elbow with force and the glass flew upwards and the contents were spilled. I asked him what on earth he intended to do, and he said, 'You think, I suppose, that you've done me a favor, but you haven't, for it takes a deal of screwing up to get one's nerve in a state to say good-by.'"

Then the friend talked to Bennett as a friend should, and told him that if he wanted to kill himself he should go into the woods and do the thing decently, and not make trouble for him, his friend, and perhaps bring his name into disrepute.

After which a coolness sprang up between the men and they never met again.

This man probably knew Bennett better than anyone else in Honolulu, and had frequently advanced him money, which with the exception of a final loan of \$22, had always been repaid. Once deceased offered to show him the deeds of his property in the States, saying that someday it would all be his.

To this same friend Bennett once related that he had a sweetheart who lived in the park, and to whom he had been exceedingly liberal, adding that up to the time of speaking he had furnished the lady with money amounting to \$420.

MISS SCHNEIDER'S DEATH.

It is believed that Miss Schneider ate supper with Bennett on the night before she died, and that she remained in his company until early next morning, returning to her room in the house of Paul Neumann to lie down and die. It seems likely that the poison that killed her was taken by her when with Bennett. Nothing has developed yet to show that Bennett administered the poison. That he owed the woman money is certain, and the fact that he was in debt and apparently without ready cash is considered by many as pointing to the desirability of her death on his part.

Clara Schneider was found dying last Wednesday morning, and expired at 1 o'clock that afternoon. The evening before, after dinner, she was seen by a servant of the Neumanns leaving the house at about 9 o'clock.

Miss Schneider said to the servant, "Good-by, I hope I will see you again." At 2 o'clock the next morning the Japanese yard boy being ill, got up and happened to look in the direction of Miss Schneider's room. He saw no light there, but an hour later, at 3 o'clock, the room was illuminated.

Miss Schneider probably came home from a trust with Bennett between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. The examination of her stomach made by Chemist Shorey showed that the food with which the morphine was mixed had been taken about eighteen hours before Shorey analyzed it. As the woman ate no food after 6 or 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening at the Neumann home, it seems conclusive that she supped elsewhere. Bennett's movements on Tuesday night cannot be traced, as he was a man who came and went from his quarters at Camp McKinley when he pleased and without a word to anyone.

Miss Schneider is said to have been in love with Bennett. She had known him a long time. She told a number of people that she had loaned something like \$400 to him at 7 per cent a month, and a memorandum found in her purse by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was to that effect. As 7 per cent a month is a rate of interest impossible to obtain from any Honolulu investment, Bennett doubtless, was promising her more than he could give. Miss Schneider told one of the Neumanns servants on Tuesday that she was going to see about getting her money back that evening so that she might go to Seattle and spend Christmas at home.

Perhaps one might guess that she met Bennett that night, that they ate and drank together, and that she asked him for her money. One of much imagination might go further and picture their quarrel, might guess that Bennett, pinned down, told her that her money was gone, and that then she took morphine. Morphine, say the doctors, might be swallowed by anyone without knowing it. It can be put in a glass of wine or it might be mixed with some appetizing dish. All these points are surmises, and may be only the dead scout and the woman now buried, could say what truth is in them.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's jury, looking into the death of Bennett, met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the police station. The jurymen were as follows: E. DeLum, H. S. Bailey, J. Brown, F. H. Locks, E. Edmunds and F. O'Brien. Alfred E. Hansen, a private soldier who works in the commissary department at Camp McKinley was the first witness examined. He had known Bennett since May, 1899. Bennett's position was that of army train master, and his duties the looking after the teams belonging to the United States army in Honolulu. Hansen was sitting in the commissary office at work at 10 o'clock Friday morning when he heard what sounded like a shot. He spoke to Sergeant Under-

AFRAID OF GHOSTS.

Why Three Chinese Let Another Die.

"TOO MUCH BAD SPIRIT," SAID THEY

Celestial Trio Feared Wun Ching Would Put a Hoodoo on House.

AT THE inquest held yesterday afternoon over the body of the Chinaman, Wun Ching, who died Sunday evening under suspicious circumstances, Interpreter Crawford was kept busy translating the excited gibberish of three very much frightened and perturbed Celestials. Their testimony was a confused mesh of contradictory and inconsistent stories, interwoven with Oriental superstition and the Chinese horror of a dying man.

Through the jumble of evidence given it was made plain that the dying man had been heartlessly hustled out of the washhouse and left to pass away alone, while his friends fled in terror from the premises. Lee Sing, however, braver than the rest, had paused to gather together a number of gunnysacks and rice bags, with which he made a rude pallet, and rolling the dying man upon it, placed a lighted lantern at his head, so that some passerby might discover him.

Then he, too, fled, and the unfortunate Chinaman, writhing in the death agony, was left alone to face the dread passing of the spirit.

Wun Chon, a brother of the deceased, testified that Wun Ching was fifty-four years of age. He was not present at his brother's death and knew nothing about the case. He had seen him last on Saturday, when he was well and strong. Wun Mou, another relative of the dead Chinese, was called and sworn. He became badly tangled up in his evidence. On the previous evening he had stated that he was present at the time Wun Ching was carried from the house, and that in fact he had carried him out himself, at Wun Ching's request, as the latter said he was ill and wished to vomit. In the examination Wun Mou contradicted himself, and admitted that his previous statement was untrue. It was made, he said, at the request of the Chinamen of the washhouse, as they were not his relatives, and would have nothing to do with the case. It had been arranged for Wun Mou to say he had assisted the deceased out of the house, but Wun Mou had become frightened and failed to testify as agreed.

Lee Sing, a laundryman, told a very straight story, and with dramatic gestures outlined the case for the benefit of the jury. He said that the sick Chinaman had called at the washhouse about noon and asked to be admitted. He had let him in and cooked rice and sweet potatoes for him, of which Wun Ching ate sparingly. He had also volunteered to send for a doctor, but Wun Ching said for him not to. At 5 o'clock the sick man grew worse, and the Chinamen were all afraid and ran away.

Lee Sing had assisted him outside and arranged the pallet for him, and then he, too, left, according to his own statement, to "go find the sick man's relatives." All the Chinamen placed on the witness stand had some excuse or evasion for absents themselves as soon as the deceased was found to be dying, and nothing further could be learned from them. The inhumane act was according to the usual Chinese custom of deserting the dying, and had Wun Ching died in

the washhouse it is probable that not one of the Chinamen would ever have been induced to enter it again. This custom is horribly observed in San Francisco, where a regular "house of death" is reserved for the hopelessly sick to die in. The dying are carried there and left, with an allotment of food beside them, to await the coming of death.

Another reason given by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as a probable reason why the dying man was carried from the washhouse, was that the owners of the place wished to avoid the expense of burial. A short time ago a Chinaman was allowed to die in some house, and his relatives were compelled to pay his funeral expenses. By carrying out the deceased and leaving him outside to be found, the expense of burial was thrown upon the public.

Whether or not the deceased was dead at the time he was carried out could not be learned from the evidence, but it is most probable that the old man spent his last moments groaning in pain, alone and unattended, upon the rude pallet of rice bags under the open skies.

The verdict of the jury, based upon the opinions of the physicians who held the autopsy, was that of death from natural causes. Dr. Emerson, who made the post-mortem examination, stated that the deceased was a physical wreck, with a pneumonic condition of the lungs, intestinal inflammation, and other complications, including several diseases any one of which might have caused death. The drug which it was said Wun Ching had taken, was not of a poisonous nature, but simply a flavoring root, according to Dr. Shorey, official chemist of the Board of Health, not in any way likely to have hastened death.

The jury called for the case were Harry Klemme, David Peterson, Geo. Andrews, T. J. Kelley, William F. Paterson and G. J. Haskins.

Upon being liberated the three Chinese witnesses hastened away. When questioned as to his fear of the dead and dying one of them said, "No likee. Bad spirit come. No lette man die in washhouse. No live there no more. Too much bad spirit."

A SAMOAN CHIEF LOSES HIS OFFICE

The new United States government of Pago Pago is having some interesting experiences. A curiously interesting case arose there lately, and was adjudicated by a court which included Commander Tilley, Lieutenant Commander Dorn, Lieut. Stafford, Edwin W. Gurr, United States Foreign District Judge, and two native chiefs of high rank. The case involved a conflict of native customs and United States laws. The defendant was Letuli, a native chief, who had been appointed a local official by Commander Tilley. It seems that a native, named Fagaima, had caught a fish, which, by Samoan custom, he should have taken at once as a present to Letuli. Instead of this he made a feast and invited his friends and neighbors. This so enraged Letuli that he leveled a fine on Fagaima, and set the people of his village to destroy Fagaima's property, and take his pigs, and himself received a portion of the pigs. When Fagaima made complaint to Commander Tilley, the latter sent a detachment of the newly organized Pago Pago military company, to arrest Letuli and bring him to trial. A week was occupied in the hearing, and Letuli was found guilty on all charges and sentenced to be confined on parole for six months outside his own district, and to be removed from office. The Court, in its decision, says that it is not the intention to destroy any good Samoan customs, or to lower the esteem in which chiefs are held, but that the United States will protect everyone in his rights. As a result of an order issued by the commandant under the "Arms Ordinance," the native Governments have sent in full returns regarding all arms and ammunition held by Samoans and foreigners in the respective districts under their charge. There are over 400 guns of all sorts throughout the station, most of which are on the Island of Manua. Most of the natives are turning their guns in to the Government rather than pay the license for the privilege of possessing the guns. They ask for compensation for them.—Auckland Weekly News.

THEIR DEATHS ARE JOINED IN MYSTERY

A Bullet Ended Scout Bennett's Life.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS TRAGIC END OF CLARA SCHNEIDER

Veteran of a Score of Indian Fights Kills Himself at Camp McKinley and Is Found a Decomposed Corpse Yesterday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

FRANK P. BENNETT, the chief teamster of the United States Army at Camp McKinley, a noted Indian scout, and for over two years past one of the most striking figures on the streets of Honolulu, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room at the camp.

A bullet hole in his head and a big revolver clamped in his decomposing hand showed how he had driven the spirit from his body, and a letter on his table written in the firm, bold fashion of the man who had feared little in life, told his composure a few moments before he pulled the trigger.

If Bennett had lived a few hours longer he would have been asked by the police of Honolulu to explain his relations with Miss Clara Schneider, who was discovered in a dying condition on last Wednesday at the home of Paul Neumann, and who passed away at 1 o'clock that day without giving utterance to a word.

About the death of the woman and that of Bennett is wrapped a mystery which has been penetrated only far enough to show that the pair were close intimates, and that Bennett chose rather to plunge into the unknown than to live on.

What this man who had laughed at death a thousand times was afraid of can only be guessed.

Put down in sequence the meagre facts of the story that could be gathered last evening are as follows:

Miss Clara Schneider, a comely woman of thirty-three, died on Wednesday afternoon at the Neumann residence on the C. L. Carter premises at Waikiki near Sans Souci. She was the cook in the household, and when she failed to appear on Wednesday morning and repeated knockings did not bring her to the door of her room, the door was forced and Miss Schneider found on the bed, fully dressed and unconscious. Doctor Walters was called and used every means to bring her to, but failed.

At five minutes past one o'clock she was a corpse. All the indications were of morphine poisoning, and Chemist Shorey took her stomach for examination. Morphine was found in it with food showing that she had taken the drug with something eatable.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made a thorough search of Miss Schneider's room for the receptacle in which the poison had come, but without success. He picked up only this note:

I thought you was to come up last night after the others was asleep and I looked for you until three o'clock in the morning and you don't know how I missed you—went to sleep thinking of you.

This note was in a man's hand and its reading sent Chillingworth on a hunt for the writer.

He talked to the servants and the Neumann family. It was intimated to the deputy sheriff that the dead woman had been friendly with Scout Bennett, the Oriental servants being very firm in the assertions that the "man with the big hat and boots" had been the cook's sweetheart.

Chillingworth put the note in his pocket and sought to compare it with Bennett's writing.

He was able to do this secretly, and on Saturday made up his mind that he would ask Bennett where Miss Schneider got the morphine which killed her.

No more of the drug, nor any box or bottle in which it had come having been found in the woman's room Chillingworth concluded that she had not bought it here, but had obtained it from someone not a druggist. It might have been administered to her without her knowledge.

the day, directed the party to the corral near which Bennett had his room. "Who's the dead man?" asked Chillingworth.

"Frank Bennett, the head teamster," replied the lieutenant.

One might have knocked Chillingworth down with a ti leaf. Death had asked Bennett the question, "How was Clara Schneider poisoned?" and he had answered with his soul.

He had written, "I don't know where I'm going, but think it's the longest trail I ever started on."

By the time the deputy sheriff and the jury with Dr. Pratt, of the Board of Health, had walked from their carriages through the camp to the corral,

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one, and the other to the commander of the Post:

Kindest thing to all my boys at the Corral and I hope they won't think heard of me for I ment well by all of them and may they all be successful.

F. P. B.

Col. Ennis, Commanding Officer.

Good by to all. I never thought to have to go this way, but a woman is the cause of it all. Lieut. Ketchum will find things under my charge all straight and I thank him the Commanding Officer and all the men for the kindness to me while here have worked for the Govt. Since 1867 and have always bore a good Reputation as my papers will show have faced death for the Govt. often and honorably and expected to die facing an enemy of the country I loved. I don't know where I am going but think it's the longest trail I ever started on. Good by.

FRANK.

The last messages of the scout were penned in a round scrawl that proved his nerve. They might have been about Christmas gifts for all they gave any sign of weakness.

From Major Ennis and others the jury learned that Bennett's being dead had been made known by his assistant, Teamster Alexander peeping in at the window shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The man had not seen Bennett since Thursday, and as was his wont when seeking him in his room he climbed to the window and looked in. The body of the scout on the floor made him give an excited alarm, and after Major Ennis had taken one glance he sent for the police.

Bennett was last seen, it was stated on Thursday evening, December 13. A number of people saw him down town on that night. The soldier who did sentry that night about the corral neither saw nor heard anything out of the way. The note to Major Ennis was dated December 13. The day sentry thought he heard a shot about 9

o'clock Friday morning, but at the time made up his mind that it was the snapping of a board.

On the table beside the notes was a bundle of clean linen, and Major Ennis said that the soldiers had said that the Chinese laundryman entered the room on Friday and deposited the bundle.

Someone had seen him retreating from the building shaking and mumbling as if he had seen a ghost. But the Chinese had not said anything of the fearful occupant of the chamber, and only the curiosity of Teamster Alexander discovered the frightful actuality.

The officers of the camp, while knowing Bennett well had not much insight into his private affairs. He was a quiet man, as Clara Schneider was a quiet woman. Neither gossiped his or her heart or purse to others. Only Bennett could have made plain the woman's affairs and she his.

Bennett was a man in whom much confidence was placed by Major Ennis. Years in the army had made him a trusted agent. He came and went when and where he pleased, and if away a day the routine of the corral of which he was master, ran itself with the capable assistants he had trained.

He lived in a room in a long wooden building near the corral alone, and often sat up all night reading. Insomnia aggravated by neuralgia made sleep a stranger to him at frequent in-

tervals. Though he seldom complained of his illnesses, he had remarked once, "that no one knew how much he suffered."

He never drank intoxicants say his familiars. If he used morphine or other narcotics, it could not be learned. Probably he did as neuralgia and insomnia are keen provocatives to their use.

Bennett had claimed to be hard up lately. He had borrowed money from one of the officers at the camp. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth says that undoubtedly the scout handled the financial affairs of Miss Schneider. When Chillingworth searched her room he found the following memorandum, which turned out to be in the handwriting of Bennett:

Principle. Interest. \$200, 7 per cent \$21 00 20 50 25 50 10 50

Interest \$21 00 Principle 65 00 \$86 00 \$400.00 at 7 pr. ct. for Sep. and Oct. making 28. pr month.

This memorandum had doubtless been given to Miss Schneider by Bennett, her sweetheart. Miss Lemke, the wife of Taylor Lemke, who lives on Punchbowl street, also knows something of the finances of the dead woman. Miss Lemke has ten shares of McBryde stock which she was keeping for Miss Schneider. Rather, Mr. Lemke has the stock, and he acted as a sort of adviser in investments.

The revolver used by Bennett was a 32-caliber Colt, and had been borrowed by him from one of the army officers. It was on Tuesday or Wednesday that Bennett asked for it on the pretense that he wanted to kill rats.

Just the exact day when he got it could not be ascertained last night. Possibly he was intending to send someone else out of the world with the weapon. Bennett was familiar with revolvers but apparently had not one of his own. So far advanced in decomposition was his corpse that Dr. Pratt had difficulty in locating the bullet wound in his head, but it seemed almost certain that he fired the bullet through his mouth. Five of the six chambers of the revolver were still loaded when it was taken from the dead man's hand.

AT THE NEUMANN HOME.

An Advertiser reporter called last night at the home of Paul Neumann, where the mysterious death of Miss Clara Schneider occurred last Wednesday afternoon, taking the first news of the suicide of Frank Bennett.

Upon hearing of Bennett's suicide the residents of the place were much agitated, as Miss Schneider was very popular in the household and her death a cause of sincere grief. Mr. Neumann stated that he could give no information additional to that which had been given at the inquest of the unfortunate girl, but it was learned that Bennett had several times called upon Miss Schneider during the absence of the family.

"I knew nothing about him, or of his calling upon Clara," said Mrs. Neumann, "except what I learned through the servants. Our Japanese gardener told the Japanese housegirl that the cook, meaning Miss Schneider, had a sweetheart—a big, fine looking man, with a large hat and a mustache, in a uniform. He pointed Mr. Bennett out one day when he rode by, and said that was the cook's sweetheart, because he had come to see Clara. She had a picture of him like the one published in the paper, hanging up in her room."

When asked about the money which it was said had been borrowed by Bennett from Miss Schneider, Mrs. Neumann said she knew nothing except that the girl had said she could not go to her home in Seattle, to spend Christmas, as she had given all her money to Mr. Bennett to invest for her. She seemed to have much confidence in him, and said that he was going to make money out of her money for her. Being reserved and quiet, she was not much given to discussing her affairs, and during the ten months she was in the employ of the Neumann family they learned very little about her, except that she had come to Honolulu from Seattle, and that she had known Bennett before she came to this city. She was of a happy disposition, and was very popular among the servants and with her employees. It was said by someone who knew Miss Schneider and her lovable disposition that Bennett showed a great deal of decency in taking his own life. His act is regarded as a sequel to the death of Miss Schneider.

Mrs. Neumann is of the opinion that there must have been clandestine meetings between the two, as Bennett only called during Mrs. Neumann's absence, and probably then upon receipt of a telephone message from Miss Schneider. The evening previous to her death she had gone out to see about her money, according to a statement of one of the servants, who said he had heard her say so.

Mr. Neumann and his wife speak very highly of the deceased girl, and regret that her moral character should be reflected upon, as her conduct while with them had always been above reproach, and her disposition kind and gentle.

His Idea of Justice.

Francis Parkman, the historian, had a Mosaic idea of Justice. A friend met him one day walking along the street, leading a street boy with either hand. "What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked his friend. "I found the Johnny here had eaten all of the apple, instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnny watch him while he eats it."

HOW TO CURE CROUP.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amelia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agent, H. T.

Steam Roller Causes Accident.

John Reid, well known by all the old-timers in Honolulu, who drives a public carriage connected with the old Andrade stables on Kawaiahao lane, met with a very painful accident yesterday.

Reid was driving down Vineyard street about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when, upon reaching Nuuanu street, the horses became frightened at a steam roller which had been left there for some reason or other. The result was that the animals bolted and the carriage crashed into the large tree in the road at this point. Reid was thrown violently to the ground and badly bruised and cut about the head.

The horses were secured before they broke away from the rig. Reid was removed to the hospital in the patrol wagon, where he is now in a somewhat serious condition.

MONEY FOR THE LEPERS

Their Christmas Will Be a Merry One.

CONCERT A BIG SUCCESS

Mrs. Walter Hoffmann and Wray Taylor Prove Themselves Clever Managers.

The event of Saturday was the entertainment at the Hawaiian Opera House for the benefit of the Leper's Merry Christmas fund, a charitable object that was inaugurated several years ago and has gradually increased in success. This year's entertainment was a record breaker, the receipts running far ahead of anything expected by the promoters.

Everybody had a hand in its success, from the little children who sold flowers up to the public who lavished their money to help swell the fund. The tickets were all sold and some were sold twice over. Thos. Wall, who took charge of the ticket business, says never since he has had anything to do with the selling of seats has so much money been turned in for sweet charity. The sixth program sold for as much over fifty cents as anyone cared to spare.

Several gentlemen, including Prince David, Mr. Paul Isenberg, Jr., and Mr. Stadlander, bid six dollars for some yellow satin ones to be used for sofa pillows. One gentleman gave Mrs. Hagen five dollars for one, and she sold several for a dollar apiece. Mrs. J. C. Hagen handed in over forty dollars from her sales. Mrs. Elston, Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Miss Juliet King and Miss Walker most ably assisted in this work, the entire sale amounting to \$178.

The programs were admired for their taste and beauty. Mrs. Hagen and Miss Walker decorated the lemonade stand with palms, banana leaves and American flags kindly loaned by the Fire Department. They also solicited times and sugar, and the Oahu Ice Company gave the ice.

During the evening Mrs. Kiteat, the Misses Walker, Luce, Cameron and Jordan served the refreshing beverages, doing a rushing business. But now comes the prettiest scene. Mrs. Annis Montague Turner stood under a bower of bloom, where she was busily engaged in assorting bouquets of the choicest flowers, on neat little stands donated by a friend. Her assistants certainly attracted much attention. They were besieged with buyers, and could have sold double the number they did if they had had them.

The little Misses Campbell, Howard, Herbert, Atherton and Tenney, Masters Damon and Herbert may rest assured that they materially swelled the leper fund and gladdened many a poor heart on Molokai, for by their efforts they handed in to Mrs. F. J. Taylor, S. P. Taylor, who has charge of the Opera House, was also very nice in every way. The management knows of no debts to pay from the gross amount, which is over a thousand dollars. Mrs. Walter Hoffmann is deserving of the most credit for the successful manner in which she so cleverly managed the affair, for it was a brilliant success from beginning to end. The pretty theater was crowded in every part with leading society people, and presented a charming spectacle.

And now to the program. This was under the direction of Wray Taylor, who took charge of the stage for the evening. It opened with an overture, "Frolic of the Fairies," which was so well played by the Amateur Orchestra, led by Mr. Taylor, that it was compelled to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Mr. Chas. Prouty's fine tenor voice and singing pleased the audience very much and a recall was demanded.

Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin is an excellent cornet player, producing very fine tones; his solo was a great treat. The Tuxedo Quartet simply captivated the large audience and the four gentlemen were called back three times. No finer male quartet singing has ever been heard in this city. Miss Alice Woods played a movement on the violin from one of De Beriot's concertos. A welcome addition to our musical circles is Mrs. Melvin Vaniman, who possesses an extremely pleasing soprano voice which she knows how to use. An encore was insisted upon. The zither, in the hands of Mr. Samuel Peck, is a delightful instrument. He played a selection from "Faust," which was beautiful. Mrs. Elston, another new singer, gave "For All Eternity" in a charming manner, the violin obligato being played by Mr. Jos. Rosen.

Mr. Harold Mott-Smith's solo on the cello was one of the most delightful numbers of the evening. He plays magnificently and had to come out and play a second time. Mrs. Mott-Smith and Miss Hyde officiated most ably during the evening as accompanists. The last number on the program was a "Bit of comedy without rhyme or reason," by Mrs. Walter Hoffmann and Mr. J. Lovette Rockwell. It certainly was a bit of comedy, and the two kept the entire house convulsed with laughter the whole time they were on the stage. It was a delightful ending to an excellent program.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public that our stock of

Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything in the past. Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS, STERLING SILVER-ART POTTERIES, ORNAMENTS, TABLE CHINA, LAMPS, PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZES, JARDINIERS, ART GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED, Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St., Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, Eruptions, Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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Frank E. Bennett Who Killed Himself.

MYSTERY NOW BEING PROBED

(Continued from Page 1.)

wood, who walked out on the porch and came back, and said that he thought it was a door slamming. The commissary department was about twenty feet away from Bennett's room in the quartermaster's building near the corral. Hansen had heard Bennett complain of neuralgia. Bennett was a man that said very little.

Acting Commissary Sergeant Underwood corroborated what Hansen had said about hearing the shot fired. Underwood said that just before he left Camp McKinley to come to the inquest the Chinese storekeeper near the camp told him that Bennett had borrowed \$14.75 from him and had not paid it back. The Chinese had been in the habit of lending Bennett money every month, but had always been repaid.

Private James D. Alexander was the man who first discovered Bennett's death. Alexander had charge of the corral, and Bennett was his superior. He last saw Bennett alive Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when he handed him some papers. The scout had told him that he had sugar stock. Alexander had been loaning Bennett money since July, and the latter owed him \$60, which he promised to pay at New Year's, when he had said the dividends on his sugar stocks would be due. Bennett was a man who often went out nights, but generally returned at a reasonable hour. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, not having seen Bennett since Thursday, Alexander grew uneasy, climbed to a window of the scout's room and peeped in. He saw Bennett lying prone on the floor and gave the alarm. Alexander identified the letter and memorandum found in Miss Schneider's purse as being in Bennett's handwriting.

First Sergeant George West had known Bennett since April a year ago. It was from West that Bennett borrowed the revolver with which he killed himself. West was in the quartermaster's department, and on Tuesday—the day that Miss Schneider is supposed to have asked Bennett for the return of the money—the scout came to him and asked him for a pistol. Bennett said that he was troubled with rats in his room and had tried everything but bullets. "I told him that a big Colt's revolver was rather too heavy a weapon for rats," said West, "but he insisted on having it. I told him he would have to see Lieutenant Ketcham about it, which he did, and coming back said that he had gotten permission to have it. I handed him the revolver and asked him how many loads he wanted in it. He said to fill it up. I asked him if he only had six rats, as there were only six bullets, and he said 'yes.' I recommended that he get a small caliber rifle as more suitable. He asked if the caliber was the same as in the old revolver." West said that he did not suspect that Bennett wanted the revolver for any other purpose than that for which he asked it.

Sergeant George E. Bullock was the last man who saw Bennett alive as far as known. He testified that Bennett on Friday morning at a quarter after seven o'clock came to breakfast. Bullock had charge of the mess, and, as usual, Bennett sat down and drank a cup of coffee. Bullock noticed that it was rather early for Bennett, who generally came after 8 o'clock, and said to him, "You're early." Bennett replied that he had not slept during the night. Bullock turned to some other work and never saw Bennett again alive. Bullock said that Bennett then had on his cowboy hat and high boots. It will be remembered that when Bennett was found dead, he wore a black suit and a pair of shoes. Evidently, between 8 o'clock, when he ate breakfast, and 10 o'clock, when Hansen and Underwood heard the shot fired, he changed his garments.

Bullock said that he did not know of Bennett's having an enemy in the world. Everybody liked him. "He was a quiet, perfect gentleman," concluded Bullock.

Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, and an autopsy physician, testified to having examined Bennett's body in his room in the presence of the coroner's jury. Dr. Pratt drew some clever conclusions. He believed the scout had fired the bullet through his mouth because he had found only one wound in the head and that in the back of the skull. Decomposition was too far advanced for the observation of powder marks. He believed that Bennett relied on a quilt beside the bed when he shot himself, from the fact that the body was lying partly under the bed in the position Bennett might have assumed in his last agony. Bennett's forefinger was on the trigger of the revolver, Dr. Pratt thought that Bennett might have lived a very short time after firing the shot.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who conducted the inquest as acting coroner, told the jury that the Schneider inquest would begin tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and that he wished them to hear the evidence in that case. He believed it would materially aid them in arriving at a correct verdict in the Bennett case. He hinted at possible disclosures which would connect Bennett with Miss Schneider's poisoning.

Bennett will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock in Nuuanu cemetery. He will receive a soldier's funeral, and over the body that in life had played such an important part in border warfare, soldiers from Camp McKinley will fire the last volley—the token of respect paid to brave men.

MORE OF BENNETT'S CAREER.
One of Scout Bennett's exploits which won him fame among the cavalry boys during the Indian forays in Wyoming, was one in which Captain (now general) Chaffee, had a hand. The cavalry regiments had been in readiness to take to the saddle for many days owing to rumors which came to the frontier post, of the rising of several thousand braves. It was important that some news of the movements of these warriors be as-

certain in order to give the alarm to the settlers and army posts located on the line of their forays.

Bennett was attached to the post as a scout. The troops were drawn up in line dismounted and the commanding officer stated that as a matter of life and death to the settlers and other cavalry troops, information of the movements of the braves was absolutely necessary. He could not under the circumstances send a soldier, to what was almost certain death, and he could not direct any man of his command to go at his order. Hardly had the words escaped from his mouth than Bennett stepped forward, saluted the officer, and said that he was ready to go, and that his only request would be that a volunteer accompany him until near the Indian encampment, and wait while he crawled forward on his perilous mission. If a shot was fired, the duty of the accompanying volunteer would be to dig spurs into his mount and return to the post to announce that the mission had failed.

The commanding officer pointed out to Bennett that there were nine chances to one of his coming out alive. Bennett said he would take the odd chance. Then, obtaining the commanding officer's permission, he called for a volunteer. A diminutive Irishman stepped out of the ranks, saying in a broad brogue, "Shure, cap'n, I'll help you take yer chance."

"He was the smallest Irishman I ever saw in the army, but he was a wiry little fellow and full of pluck, although he hadn't been with the troops long," said Bennett to an Advertiser reporter two weeks since. "I told him of the danger of going in the vicinity of nearly 5,000 braves on the warpath, but he said he was taking the small end of the odd chance, so I accepted him."

Captain Chaffee tried to dissuade Bennett from going out on that mission, but finding he was bound to keep his word, assisted him as a brave officer would assist a brave soldier. Bennett and his comrade rode to within a few miles of the camp where the braves were holding their pow-wow. Leaving his companion, the scout carefully crawled to within hearing distance of the camp, where he heard enough to convince him that the Indians meant to make a sudden attack upon one of the garrisons. Although almost surrounded by hostiles he was happily not seen. By careful crawling, so as not to disturb the grass, he managed to get back to the Irishman, and safely back to camp. The information imparted was of incalculable advantage to the United States troops in the subsequent campaign, but was only one of scores of like deeds performed by the dead hero.

COURT TERM AT LAHAINA

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 15.—The December term of the Second Circuit Court convened at Lahaina, came to an end Wednesday and the trial jurors were paid off and dismissed, having been in attendance since December 5th. Of the five true bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury but one case came to trial, the four defendants in the other cases being so overawed at the trial by the Grand Jury that they all pleaded guilty.

In the fifth case—"Territory of Hawaii vs. Ah Fu and two others; assault with a dangerous weapon"—the jury found Ah Fu, Ah Fook and Ah San guilty of simple assault upon the person of Sgt. Paiko of Kaniapala. The fracas occurred in a Lahaina restaurant October 24.

One of the four cases in which the defendants pleaded guilty was, "Territory of Hawaii vs. Man Poon, alias Wai Tai alias Nui Wai, burglary and attempt at felony." This crime was committed at Kahului during the night of September 4, 1900. Man Poon broke into the store of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company and carried away twenty or thirty suits of clothing, several gold-filled and silver watches, etc., concealing the major part of his plunder under the grand stand of Kahului race track. Another case Territory of Hawaii vs. Doyo, largely second degree larceny, was the former yardboy of George Hens, Esq., of Wailuku, and pleaded guilty to purloining sundry articles of clothing belonging to his employer.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Kauia, assault with a deadly weapon. The crime occurred in Wailuku October 23, Kauia, on two separate indictments, pleaded guilty to assaulting his wife and his mother-in-law with a hatchet. But few of the fifty cases originally on the calendar ever came to trial. During the two days' session of the Grand Jury the attorneys spent their time in compromising and settling cases out of court. Then bail was forfeited in four cases and two cases in which Judge Kauia was disqualified were continued until next term of court.

Complimentary mention should be made of the new method of selecting juries irrespective of class and race; the only qualifications demanded being that jurors must be 21 years of age or over, must be able to read, write and speak the English language fluently, and must be American citizens. During the past term at Lahaina the juries thus selected proved the best or as good as the best that ever tried cases on Maui. The Hawaiians acting with fully as much dignity, discretion and judgment as the foreigners.

GENERAL NOTES.

One hundred and seventy dollars were realized by the sale of fancy articles at the Literary held at Pala Foreign Church parlors during the evening of the 6th.

Tuesday, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Pala was sent to Hawaii by the Italian authorities to study the educational system in vogue here, was, during the week, the guest of Manager D. C. Lindsay of Pala and Manager W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville. During the 18th he made a tour of Kula on horseback in company with Mr. Lindsay.

Miss Richards of California is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakua-poko.

Mr. Philip Frear of Honolulu has been recently entertained at the B. D. Baldwins', Hamakua-poko.

A ROW ON OVER FIJI

Governor O'Brien Must
Now Explain.

NEWS OF AUSTRALASIA

Coal Found in Central Otago—
Rumors of Gold in the
Rotorua District.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is reported on good authority that Sir George O'Brien, Governor of Fiji, will be called upon, in consequence of representations made to the Colonial Office by Mr. Seddon, to explain an alleged slander recently uttered by him at a native gathering on Rewa river. On that occasion Sir George O'Brien is alleged to have declared that the advocates of federation with New Zealand were actuated by a desire to rob the Fijians of their lands, which, he asserted, had been done in the case of the Maoris.

SYDNEY, Nov. 29.—The Telegraph, in commenting on the speech of the Governor of Fiji, strongly condemns the use of such arguments and adds: The plain inference is that the natives are to resist any change from the present form of Government. Coming from such a functionary, these views are inexplicable. No doubt when the affair is reported to the Imperial Government, which Mr. Seddon will doubtless see to, steps will be immediately taken to inquire into it. That much the Government should do, if only in self-defense against this extraordinary attack from the very last quarter where it could be expected.

THE "FRISCO" MAIL SERVICE.

The withdrawal of the S. S. Moana from the San Francisco mail service, which causes a break in the time-table, led Mr. J. H. Witheford, M.H.R., to endeavor to arrange for a boat to take up the November trip, and in order to ascertain what success he had met with our representative waited upon him on Saturday. Mr. Witheford explained that the difficulty had arisen by the Government cancelling the contract instead of continuing it to March, which was the proper date of termination. He had been in communication with the Government and also with Mr. Spreckels in the matter with little success as yet. He said that the Government gave a subsidy to this vessel for this one trip only, of course the whole difficulty would be solved. He had no slightest doubt that the whole colony would approve such a step considering that the Moana is regarded as a colonial-owned boat, and the circumstances are so exceptional. With regard to the delay in the completion of the new American vessels he explained, Messrs. Spreckels and Mr. Cramp, the builder, had informed him that they had encountered these formidable difficulties as under: "First, a famine of material lasting for three or four months at the very beginning. This delayed and almost prevented the starting of the work. Second, after we were able to get material and had made a fair start—say in September last—the strike occurred which lasted in various degrees of violence until the end of February, when work was resumed on what might be termed a normal scale of progress. During March, April, May and the greater part of June the work advanced rapidly, though of course the effect of the delay caused by the famine of material at the start and by the intervening strike had already occurred and could not be remedied. Third, then came the terrible heat of July and August, during which two months it has not been possible to achieve, in the general sense, much more than what should have been done at a normal rate of progress in one month. So that, on the whole, I would say that in all the history of our establishment we have never encountered, in any one line of contracts, such a succession of difficulties and hindrances all wholly beyond our control as those which have beset us during the construction of your three ships."—Auckland News.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.
Last month 690 tons of kauri gum arrived in Auckland.
The new Parliament Houses in West Australia are estimated to cost £100,000 when completed.
The Premier of New South Wales says he expects 15,000 members of friendly societies will march in procession at the swearing-in of the Governor-General.
The aboriginals are causing trouble near the Victoria River station. About 100 of them caused the stampede of a mob of cattle, several of which were killed.
At Ballarat a youth named Wm. Barry, aged 17, while riding a bicycle, collided with a milk cart with great force and was dismembered by the shaft. He died at once.

During the recent flood a stack belonging to Mr. H. Palmer of Otakia was floated from where it stood at one end of a paddock about 400 yards to the other end and deposited there just as though it had been built on that spot. The weight of the stack was probably between fifteen and sixteen tons.

A contributor to the Hawera Star hears that a pony at Otakoa has recently developed sheep-worrying propensities and last week succeeded in killing half a dozen lambs before its destructiveness was discovered. It runs after a lamb, catches it in its teeth and drops it again, repeating the operation until the lamb is dead. That pony has been removed to a fresh field.

A curious effect of the recent phenomenal hail storm which swept over the Timaru district may be seen at a farm near Woodbury. The garden found the house was devastated, some fruit trees were completely stripped, and while the orchard, situated some fifty yards away, was uninjured. Taken as a whole, the fruit crop in the orchards near Woodbury was practically ruined. Some idea of the severity of the storm can be gathered from the fact that several windows were broken by the hail stones.

Central Otago is further enriched, says the Dunedin Star, by a find of what seems to be good coal. The locality is Doonan's Creek, to the rear of the Gibbston dam, between the hotel and the Nevis bluff, the seam being a continuation of the Nevis and Gibbston seams. The prospectors have secured a license over twenty acres, this area having been taken after boring and cross-cutting and proving the coal to be of good marketable quality and extensive in its area. Each trial shaft shows a depth of sixty feet of coal. Samples have been brought to Dunedin for trial and make a nice clear fire. A favorable report has also been made by a mine manager. The owners are now negotiating for the floating of a company to work the seam. If everything goes on all right the benefit to the public will be considerable.

There is a report current, which appears to have some foundation in fact, that an old Thames miner named W. D. Tisdley, who has been prospecting in the Rotorua district, has discovered an alluvial field in the Hot Lakes region. The gold is stated to have been found in the bed of a creek and it is stated to have been traced for four miles. An assay of a small parcel of sand, made by Mr. Charles Ratjen, chemist, of Auckland, shows £60 13s 6d per ton. A sample of the same containing water-worn gold is in view in Mr. S. Barker's window in Hamilton. The sand is black. It is understood that Mr. Tisdley and his partners have pegged out and registered a claim and have no reason to maintain secrecy. There is a good deal of excitement here and there is likely to be a considerable rush.

A three-inch artesian pipe has just been sunk to a depth of 401 feet at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, and the water rises in the pipe forty feet above the ground level. This is believed to be the highest rise yet obtained in the district.

The Tauranga Maoris have been following out one of their old native customs. A branch of marital vows, occurred in the settlement. The friends of the injured husband instituted a tana, or raiding expedition, to chastise him, and they have taken a large number of horses and cattle, clothing and mats from the friends of the offender.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.
The Government has decided to place the Department of Industries in the charge of a man of commercial training and will invite applications for the position.

Returns of immigration and emigration for October show that 1,245 persons arrived in the colony and 967 left. In August 1,450 and 1,162 respectively in October, 1899.

Some Pictou ladies have received a letter from the hero of Maboing, thanking them for their contributions. The letter is evidently written with the hero's own hand and his signature is much prized.

The first long journey by motor car made in the colony took place this week. Messrs. M. Carter and G. G. Christchurch travelling from Christchurch to Ashburton on Monday and going on to Timaru the following day.

The Premier has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor, a message stating that the Imperial penny postage scheme will be adopted in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies on December 1.

The Nelson Colonist learns that a well-defined lode of chrome, fully three feet wide, has been discovered in the direction of Anisied Valley. The chrome is said to be of excellent quality and the prospectors have taken steps to secure their interests.

An interesting relic of the Maori war of 1859 has been unearthed at New Plymouth in the course of an excavation. The lines of the deep trench which was excavated for the protection of the town from the assaults of the rebel Maoris can be plainly seen.

It is stated that the new Municipal Corporations Act contains some contradictions and absurdities and will be a source of business to the lawyers. For instance, any elector who may desire to test a municipal by-law must deposit £5 with the Supreme Court, whereas non-electors may test it without doing so.

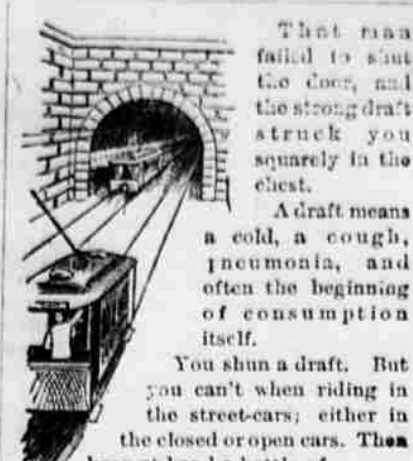
"In that august body, the Parliament of New Zealand," remarked Captain Russell at a meeting of the Hawke's Bay Education Board, "if a man starts a strange word it goes round the House for three weeks, until something else takes its place."

News from the Island of Rotuma by the Tauranga, from Fiji, on December 3, says that the year now closing has been the most prosperous of any one yet experienced in that dependency. The country, from a market of 1,600 tons and population returns exhibit a decided increase. The prospects for the islanders for next year are regarded as being very satisfactory.

A raft of logs brought up by the tugboat Admiral from Kennedy's Bay on November 20 consisted of some of the finest timber which has been seen in Auckland for some years past. All of the logs being of extreme length. The raft numbered 68 logs and it is estimated that they contained close upon 200,000 feet of timber.

During the 11th, a most shocking accident occurred at Hualakau. The 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emily Safford was drowned in a stream at her home about daylight in the morning while her mother was sleeping. The girl went out to gather some kindling wood with which to build a fire, and while returning to the house she stepped on the cover of the stream, the boards of which, being very old and rotten, gave way, and she fell into the water beneath. Being unable to swim she was drowned before rescue arrived. The mother when she got up missed her daughter and after much calling finally found her dead body in the stream.

Sheriff Andrews of the Island of Hawaii will return to Hilo today. He has been in conference with the Attorney General and the High Sheriff relative to his official affairs.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will cure a "street-car cold" in a night. The moment you feel chilly or feverish, want to cough, or have any tightness in the chest take a dose. The relief is immediate.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral. Placed directly over the painful lung, it draws out all soreness, relieves congestion, and imparts great strength.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Governor Dole is expected back in the city on Sunday next.

Edler, a German, was naturalized in Judge Este's court yesterday.

Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Judge Wilcox, is seriously ill at her home. It is thought to be a case of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, with their children, left on the Alameda for a short trip of pleasure and recreation on the Coast.

Mr. Kohler, bookkeeper of Lahaina plantation, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of blood-poisoning.

The Enterprise Mill Co., Ltd. has discontinued their planing mill business. Their office is now in the Magdon block, room 11, and all persons owing accounts to the company are asked to call and settle at once.

Former Queen Liliuokalani leaves today for Hilo, where she will attend the fair of Hilo Church which will be a big event in the rainy City. Last evening a farewell serenade was rendered Liliuokalani at Washington Place.

The advertisement in this issue of the Hawaiian Economist, of which George Osborne, of Kula, Hawaii, is agent, should interest every sugar planter in the Islands. The machine in use at a number of the larger plantations and gives perfect satisfaction.

The decision of Judge Este in the Carson-Clumline case has not been rendered, nor is it probable it will be filed until the latter part of this week, owing to the length of time required to make up the stenographic report of the evidence.

It is rumored that D. Kalaupokalani, the prominent independent leader, is to move to Beretania street into a house recently erected by Queen Liliuokalani near the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he can receive and entertain certain Congressional visitors whom the Independents state will come to Honolulu in a few months.

Superintendent of Public Works McCallister has restricted the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company from tearing up Wilber avenue to such an extent that travel on that thoroughfare would be impeded. By a compromise effected between him and the company the latter agreed to tear up only two blocks at a time, keeping a trench open for one block while laying rails on the second.

Mrs. Alex. J. Lyle of this City received news by the last steamer of the death of her sister, Mrs. Andrew McLeod, at Sydney, Nova Scotia, November 12. There had been born to Mrs. McLeod, sixteen days previous to her death, triplets, all strong, bright, boy babies. Mrs. McLeod was recovering her health rapidly and was able to sit up, when a sudden relapse caused her death. Her two sisters and three brothers of the deceased attended the funeral.

On the passenger list of the America Maru were the names of Mrs. T. Katsunuma and daughter, Mrs. Katsunuma is the wife of the Japanese veterinary of this City and comes to join her husband after an absence of him of ten years. Dr. Katsunuma left Japan ten years ago to study his profession in the United States, and when his course was completed came directly to Honolulu to practice, not having until now seen his wife since his departure from Japan. Mrs. Katsunuma comes from Fukushima.

**WILL ORGANIZE
THIS EVENING**
T. McCants Stewart, chairman pro tem of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee, has sent out the following letter to each of the thirty men chosen to represent the Republican party in framing a charter for the proposed municipality of Honolulu:

Dear Sir: The Executive Committee of the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii have the honor to hereby appoint you a member of the committee of thirty to draft a municipal charter for Honolulu, and they respectfully request you to meet for organization at Republican headquarters, Bute building, room 6, on Tuesday, December 18th, 1900, at 7:30.

Very respectfully yours,
T. McCANTS STEWART,
Chairman Pro Tempore.

Following are the thirty citizens appointed and who have consented to serve on the charter commission:

C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, E. P. Bishop, George A. Davis, J. H. Fisher, A. V. Gear, J. A. Gilman, Dr. George H. Huddy, Enoch Johnson, S. K. Kane, J. M. Kanehwa, J. L. Kaulakou, J. A. Kennedy, L. L. McCandless, Charles McKay, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, T. McCants Stewart, W. H. B. E. A. Mott-Smith, George W. Smith, W. O. Smith, Ed. Towse, F. P. T. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. A. Widemann, C. M. White, E. O. White, P. Wilhelm, Chas. B. Wilson.

LESSON OF THE PAST

One Nation's Labor Not
Suitable Here.

A DIVERSITY IS NEEDED

Maui News Urges Making of Butter
From Cane Tops—that
Island's News.

WAILUKU, Maui, Dec. 15.—It will be admitted that too many laborers of any one race of people will not be so desirable to the Islands as a mixture of races, says the News. There is no need to fear the result of bringing any one race of laborers, provided they be not brought in such numbers as to enable them to unite and dictate conditions. The planters should take a hint from their experience with the Japanese and try polyglot labor for a while.

There is a fortune for some enterprising man who will come to Maui and make arrangements to convert into fodder or ensilage the immense amounts of cane tops now burned to get rid of them. If instead of being converted into ashes they were converted into good rich cream and butter, the man who accomplishes it will have a regular bonanza.

All of Governor Dole's enemies and some of his friends are joining in the cry that his appointment prevented the success of the Republicans at the last election. This is pure rot and if even Sam Parker had been appointed Governor the result of the recent election would have been precisely the same. The election was simply an expression of feeling on the part of the native Hawaiians antagonistic to annexation and nothing more. The same result would have happened in the Philippines if annexation had taken place there and then the Filipinos had been allowed a chance at the ballot box.

Wholesale and retail merchants in Honolulu should not shut their eyes to the fact that Coast denizens are finding their way to the Islands and are diverting trade to the Coast. They would have done so before but for the heavy losses incurred on Coast denizens. Neither should the Honolulu merchants underestimate the small traffic which will come up between the great department stores of the States and the retail merchants of the Islands, who will be reached by mail orders. This traffic will certainly and eventually result in the present amount of trade on the Islands within the wholesale and retail departments.

The plantations should entirely remodel the house law, besides it is to the different localities to regulate the liquor traffic in their midst. It cannot be claimed that the House law is now solely inoperative the use or sale of liquor, and about the only thing to be claimed for it is that it held the legitimate sale of liquor in a few hands. It has often been demonstrated that legislation is impotent to check the traffic in liquor, consequently it should be left to each community to properly regulate its sale.

Mr. E. S. Seales, assistant postmaster and stenographer at Spreckelsville, has resigned and left on the last Mauna Loa for Honolulu, Hawaii, where he will hold the position of postmaster. Mr. Spreckels from Oahu has taken his position. Mr. David Meyers has temporary charge of the Kahului Railroad Company's warehouse at Pala.

The road between Lahaina and Wailuku has been repaired so as to make travel on wheels between the two places fairly comfortable, but considerable work is needed yet.

Mr. W. G. Taylor, auditor for Alexander & Baldwin, has returned from Hawaii after having gone over the company's plantation books. He is now at Spreckelsville busily engaged.

Capt. L. Abhorn of Pioneer plantation left Honolulu for the Coast on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Barkhausen will take his place as manager during his absence.

Mr. Fred Armstrong, sugar boiler at Pala, returned to Maui on Wednesday's steamer.

Mr. Cottrell, chief engineer of the Kahului Railroad Company, goes to Honolulu shortly to bring his family to Maui.

H. Haneberg will succeed W. A. Schmidt, formerly of Wailuku, as head lura at Kaniapala.

Pioneer Mill has already started on its season's run and Pala plantation will "smoke up" on Monday morning.

Dr. Rossi, representing the Italian Government, is inspecting the Maui plantations this week with the view of reporting to his Government relative to the expediency of encouraging Italian immigration to Hawaii.

Sheriff Baldwin returned from Lahaina on Wednesday.

Mr. William Bailey, formerly of Wailuku, but now of Southern California, accompanied by his son, William Bailey, Jr., visited Wailuku on Wednesday. Judge Corp of Makawao visited Wailuku on Thursday. He reports that the recent storms have shaken a large number of berries from his coffee trees.

Our Soldiers Stand Well in China.
Martin B. Schroeder, of Philadelphia, a soldier, now serving in China, writing of the occupation of Tien Tsin, says: "If a soldier wants any work done he lays hold of the first Chinaman he encounters and compels him to do his bidding. The Russian soldiers are the worst. They work the Chinks almost to death during the day and then kill them at night. Many of the soldiers are well supplied with money which they have taken from the Chinese. An American here is held in high respect by the people of all other nations."

HIS TRUNK WAS LOOTED

Peter Donlan Robbed Of a Good Sum.

TWO SUSPECTS IN JAIL

Hilo Talks of a New Cemetery—Telephone System—News of Hawaii.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 13.—Peter Donlan, who has charge of the Olaa Sugar Company's stables at Nine Miles, is lower by about \$300 through a burglary, says the Herald. When Mr. Donlan returned to his room after supper Monday night he found the door broken in, his trunk broken open and contents disturbed. Upon examination he found that upwards of \$300 in gold and silver had been taken but the sugar company's drafts and his watch and chain had been left behind. Complaint was made to Officer Kelley, who notified Captain Hitchcock, and together they made an investigation. On Tuesday morning a Port guesser was arrested on suspicion and later in the afternoon another Portuguese was taken into custody. Both men were brought to Hilo and locked up. One of them was convicted at the Kohala term two years ago of throwing an iron bar through a window of a dwelling. He was sentenced to imprisonment and recently pardoned out.

THE OLAA LANDS.
It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Executive Council two weeks ago letters were read by Commissioner Brown from two persons who had bought lots in the new Olaa tract but who could not get possession owing to the presence of the squatters. The matter was discussed and both the gentlemen notified of the result. Following is a copy of the letter received by E. L. Rackliff of Olaa:

Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1900.
E. L. Rackliff, Olaa, Puna, Hawaii.
Dear Sir: Replying to yours of November 26th in the matter of the lot purchased by you in Olaa, and which you say you are denied possession of by claim of squatters on the same I would state:

That since the auction sale of the Olaa lots of September 20th last, the question of our authority to sell has been raised by the resident United States Attorney Mr. Baird.
The matter in dispute has been referred back to Washington and it is probable that an early determination of the question will be had. Such determination on will, I believe, confirm the position taken by this office, but in the mean time our course in regard to the squatters is not clear. I do not know that any one contests our right to remove these trespassers on public land, but our authority to sell, to establish our position in possession, is the point in issue. I hope, therefore, that you will give us additional time in this matter as we cannot claim from you any interest or payments on land that you are not able to obtain possession of. Yours respectfully,

J. F. BROWN,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

HILO NEEDS CEMETERY.

Honolulu has a new cemetery and a line of tramways will soon run to the door. The time is approaching when arrangements will have to be made for a new cemetery, or at least when there must be a law governing the burial of the dead in Hilo. Under present conditions burials take place anywhere: Hawaiians bury their dead in many instances, where it is most convenient and without regard to sanitary laws. One's back yard may be as good as any other place in so far as the dead are concerned, but not for those who, like their faults, live after them. The practice of burials being made on residence lots should be discouraged, and the best way to discourage it is for the next legislature to enact a law forbidding interments elsewhere than in a cemetery. There are suitable sites for the purpose near town, and one of them not altogether suitable for the cultivation of cane might be procured.

CONCERT AT HAIL.

Professor Heumann is arranging for a program for a concert to be given at Hail Church on Saturday evening, December 22. Among those who will take part will be Mrs. J. B. Lewis and the local orchestra. Details are not yet complete.

TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENTS.

Manager Richards, with a large corps of linemen, has been busily engaged during the past week in making alterations to the local telephone system. The old method will be discarded and a new metallic circuit system installed. New and larger poles like the place of the old ones all over town, and as far out as Waialeale. It will take some time to complete the work.

HAWAII PERSONALS.

C. H. Brown is in town. Robert Forest has been appointed iuna on the Kona Sugar Plantation. Mrs. Robert Rycroft was a passenger for the Kilauea.

Dr. Stowe, of Hamakua, will locate in Hilo about January 1st. Ten Chinese were arrested by Captain Brown on Tuesday and charged with gambling. The offense was in betting on the number of seeds contained in an orange.

Dr. Schoenig will leave for Puna on Saturday. He will be absent about one week.

Charles Kluegel, chief engineer of the Hilo Railroad, is back in Hilo after an extended visit to the Mainland.

Frank L. Stanley, brother of Judge Stanley, of Honolulu, will be the

bookkeeper for Hoffschlager & Co., Hilo.

Messrs. Redgewick, Mackintosh and McEloughlin arrived yesterday from a hunting trip to the outer side of the island.

The Lockenstein Severance case involving the possession of the property at Waialeale and Pihema at a was decided by Judge Liliuokalani, of Mr. Lockenstein, attorney for plaintiff; Carl S. Smith for defendant.

Hon. J. Nickerson, late of Tacoma, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived last night. Mr. Nickerson has purchased the residence lately occupied by L. M. Whitehouse, and will reside permanently in Hilo. He will engage in the practice of law.

The Advertiser's Club.

A round hundred people were at the Advertiser's annual luncheon at Pearl City Saturday. They went up on a special train to the Peninsula and occupied the spacious grounds of R. F. Dillingham on the harbor front. Before the feast there were baseball games, in which some of the young women of the force participated, football and various other sports. Native music was also given. The feast with its Hawaiian menu of roast pig and fish in ti leaves, poi, yams, sweet potato mashed in coconut milk, kukui nut, seaweed, fruit etcetera was not only worth attending but worth seeing.

DEATH OF WM. DUDLEY HUNT.

Old Timer and Friend of King Lunalilo Passes Away at His Home.

After an illness of a month William Dudley Hunt passed away on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at his home near Maake Island at Waikiki. The deceased was born at Ewa on July 21st, 1834, being a son of Thomas Hunt, a veteran of the war of 1812. During the many years of his residence on the islands he was widely and popularly known, being a warm friend of the Kamehamehas and the intimate associate of King Lunalilo. Miss Julia Hunt, a teacher at Waialae, is the daughter of the deceased and the only surviving relative.

The funeral services were held at 10 o'clock this morning from the Hunt residence.

THE QUEEN IS TO BE THERE

On December 22 there will be a grand luau and fair at Hilo, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for providing Hail Church with a suitable organ, says the Hilo Herald.

The ladies of Hawaii, as well as those of Maui and Oahu, have been working for weeks past preparing suitable articles which will be sold during the day and evening. The ladies in charge are Mrs. Joseph Nawahi, Mrs. J. L. Richardson and Mrs. James Campbell, and under them will be a number of assistants selected from among the young ladies of the congregation. There will be special tables for art work, donated by Hilo ladies. A fancy work table will contain a number of articles in embroidery, etc., donated by ladies in Hilo and on different parts of the island. The other table will be filled to overflowing with native hats of the finest grade made in Kona. Some of these are of a quality never before put on the market, and the opportunity will be presented on this occasion to secure a hat of superior quality at a very low price, as the usual custom of doubling on prices will not be adopted at this fair.

Another table which will have especial interest for the ladies is that upon which tapa, fans, pillows and bed quilts of Hawaiian manufacture will be displayed. Some of the quilts have the Hawaiian flag and coat of arms in colored patchwork remarkably true to original designs. The tapa cloth as made by Hawaiians is extremely rare and the specimens to be on sale have been procured from remote parts of the islands and unique to the Hawaiians in such articles. Each district in the islands will be represented at the different tables. At this time it is impossible to learn the names of all those who will assist. The flower and lei table will be presided over by three young ladies of Hilo, assisted by the Misses Campbell of Honolulu. At the lei table will be Mrs. Philip Rice and Miss Lilioe Hapai, while Mrs. N. C. Willoughby will look after the thirsty in dispensing lemonade and soda water. Plants will also be sold at this table.

The managers of the fair will erect a pavilion 40x60 feet on the makai side of the church building and this will be handsomely decorated with evergreens and festooned with bunting. Apart from the space allotted to the display of fancy goods and articles usually found in such exhibitions, will be the dining room in which the table will be six tables, three for the Hawaiians and three for foreigners. This distribution is made upon the request of a number of the older Hawaiians who believe they can enjoy the feast much more than to be crowded by the foreigners. The dishes to be served include the choicest found on the island, and it will be cooked as only Hawaiians can cook. Turkeys and chickens will be brought from other parts of the island to be served with roast pig. Every article of food known to Hawaiians will be served between 1 and 11 p. m. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has signified her intention to be present on the occasion, and she will be accompanied by Prince David, who will bring with him the best quartet club in the islands.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and influenza during the past few years to our knowledge, a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thus, Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. H. T. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

LEAKAGE IS DECREASING

The Sewer Contractors Make Statement.

SEEPAGE IS THE CAUSE

Territory Retains Fifteen Per Cent of the Price Until Completed.

THE sewer contractors say officially that the leakage in the completed system has been reduced 33 1-3 per cent from the original 3 per cent of leakage known when the government took the work over. This leakage has occurred in the districts where the mains have been laid ten and twelve feet below the sea level. By the terms of the contract which is an iron-clad agreement, compelling the contractors to stop all leaks within the next six months, the government retains 15 per cent on the contract price, thus guaranteeing to the public that the contractors will fulfill their agreement to the letter. In view of the decided lessening of the leakage yesterday, Mr. Vincent said last evening to an Advertiser representative that the statements made in an evening paper signed "Taxpayer," are without foundation, when the technical facts are clearly understood in regard to what constitutes leakage in sewer systems.

"On behalf of Mr. Belsar and myself I would like to say that if this anonymous writer who dubs himself 'Taxpayer' wishes information regarding sewers and will give me his name I will gladly furnish him with information from leading works and authorities to show to him that it is impossible when a system is first completed to make it absolutely water tight.

"With reference to the leakage of 3 per cent, I will say that it is not considered excessive in similar systems. The leaks in this system on the final examination were a little under 3 per cent. The water was measured today, and it was found that has already fallen 33 1-3 per cent on the original leakage found. So the leakage is actually now only about 2 per cent.

"At the same time this examination was made there were not over a dozen leaks of any size to be found, and they were not considered large enough to attempt to fix or repair in any way, as they will stop themselves. This leakage is merely a seepage into the general system which finds its way down to the sump at the pumping station.

"The leakage is in the pipe which is far below sea-level, and was laid directly in water. There is three miles of such piping, and some of it is subjected to a pressure of five pounds to the square inch. That is where the main leakage occurs.

"I don't think that residents here generally understand what is meant by leakage. This means that where the pipe is laid in water, through some imperfection, whether in the pipe itself, or improper adjustments of pipe lengths, the water in which the pipe is laid seeps into the mains and courses down into the sewer sump at the pumping station. This is how we measure the leakage—by the amount of water which comes into the reservoir.

"On our part, we consider that the Superintendent of Public Works has taken more than reasonable precautions to protect the city's interests. The terms of our contract provide that if there were any repairs needed within six months of the completion of the system we would be required to do that without expense to the city, and even if the sewer had been tight, we would have had to fix it later on.

"There are many places in town badly in need of sewer connections, but before the Superintendent of Public Works would consent to having the system used, the cost of pumping this extra water which seeps into the mains was estimated for the next six months, and this we agreed to pump out without expense to the city. For instance, we measured the amount of water running into the system from the leaks. The amount of this seepage will be taken into consideration when the sewer is in full operation, and the cost of pumping that water out through the outfall will devolve upon us.

"In the meantime the Territory retains 15 per cent of the contract price, which is more than sufficient to entirely reconstruct these portions of the sewer which 'Taxpayer' has criticized.

The system to which Mr. Vincent refers is fifteen miles in extent, and includes all that district bounded by the waterfront, River, Beretania and Kaplanui, known as the 'business district.' It is otherwise known in the contract as District No. 1. All that portion in Palms for which funds were available, is finished. This runs from King street bridge along King street to Liliha, up Liliha to School street.

The portion that will have to wait for an appropriation of funds by the coming Legislature is that in Kawaia and all of the section along Punaluu above of Beretania, from Punaluu to Nuanun Street, which was originally to run up as far as Judd street, and all of Palms except King and Liliha streets. Money will be needed for the completion of these districts.

Permits will be issued at once for thirty business places to be chosen by the Board of Health which they considered imperative for public health, to be connected with the mains. This work will commence today.

Hamakua Notes

HONOKA, Hawaii, Dec. 13.—C. H. B. Fowler, sugar boiler at Honokaa

mill, has returned from a six months' business and pleasure trip to his home in England.

Honokaa and Kaunahoa are the only mills in the district still grinding. There will be no interval to speak of between the two crops.

A. J. Wilson, principal of Kapaemahu School, is in the hospital at Honolulu a very sick man. His school is closed for the rest of the term.

Rev. C. W. Hill will hold services in the morning at Honokaa on the 23rd inst. This will be the only Christmas service held in Hamakua and a large congregation will be expected to be in attendance. Rev. Hill will celebrate with the people at Honokaa once each month for the coming year.

Diphtheria and measles are said to prevail among the children at Honokaa and Punaluu, and death at least being caused by the former disease.

Mr. Calvert is the new sugar boiler at Punaluu, succeeding Wm. Peterson, who has held the place some fifteen years. Mr. Peterson becomes the boiler at Honokaa plantation in order to give his children the benefit of the Honolulu schools.

Dr. Butler, late of Nova Scotia, has located at Kapaemahu for the practice of his profession. He succeeds to the practice of Dr. Stowe, the latter intending to practice in Honolulu in the future.

A. Liden and wife have returned from a visit to the Coast improved in health.

Mr. A. J. Watt and Mr. A. Black and their brides are at their homes in Honokaa and Kukuhaele, respectively, since last week.

The teachers of Hamakua held a meeting in the school house at Honokaa on the 12th inst. and are said to have had an interesting program. The next meeting will occur in February.

A. C. STEELE MARRIED.

Hilo Tribune Manager Takes Miss Willis for His Wife.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 13.—The marriage of Miss Helen Willis to Archibald C. Steele was solemnized at Waialeale last Saturday evening, December 8th, in the presence of intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Cruzan of the First Foreign Church. Miss Dollie E. Sumner, of Oakland, Cal., was maid of honor, Miss Marguerite Scott, bridesmaid, and Mr. W. McKay, of the Wilder Steamship Company, the groomsmen. The bride was attired in white organdie over white silk, with a veil caught at her forehead with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Miss Sumner wore a gown of white organdie over pink silk, and carried La France roses. Miss Marguerite Scott was daintily dressed in pink, and carried pink roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott tendered the bridal couple a reception immediately after the wedding from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Scott was assisted by Elvira Richardson, Miss Anna Rice and Miss Helen Severance in the dining room at the various tables. Mr. T. C. Ridge-way escorted the guests down the reception line and made the introductions. Those present at the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Pullar, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Balding, Mr. and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. Severance, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Bartels, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Rice, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Ma on, Mrs. McGee, Mr. Deacon, Mrs. Liliebert, Mrs. Jules Richardson, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Cruzan, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Deyo and Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Wolfenden, Miss Potter, Miss Poppel, Miss Dillon, Miss Eaton, Miss McCord, Miss Lilioe Hapai, Miss McGee, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Lewis, Miss Louise Hapai, Messrs. Ralph Balding, S. L. Burkhod, C. Cook, Thompson, Day, McKee, John Ross, Todd, Beers, John Kennedy, Deyo, Beall, McLain, Stewart, Rufus A. Lyman Jr.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Rush of Punaluu st. this city is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of the price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

The plumbers Duffey & England have dissolved partnership. Mr. England will continue the business at the old stand in the Arlington Annex. Mr. Duffey will leave shortly for the Coast.

STARTING GATE FOR HILO RACES

Device To Be Used for the First Time in These Islands.

Regarding the coming races at Hilo, J. R. Wilson has the following to say:

"I am satisfied that the class of horses that will take part in the events on Christmas and New Years is higher than any that have raced here before. We are determined to make the thing a success and with that end in view we are getting the track in perfect condition. The money earned at the July meeting is being expended in improvements and the receipts of the next meeting will go the same way. Our aim is to have a track equal to any in the United States, because the better the track the more certain are we that a good class of horses will eventually be sent from the Coast and entered in the races. I brought back a patent starting gate, the first ever brought to the country, and it will be used for the first time on Christmas day."

The Hilo race program for Christmas and New Years' day is as follows:

CHRISTMAS DAY.

One mile heat, 2:45 class, best two in three.

One-half mile dash. Free-for-all.

One mile for Lunas' horses, owners up.

Only horses that have been ridden by owners since November 1, 1900.

One mile dash. Free-for-all.

One mile heat, best two in three. Free-for-all.

Three-quarters mile dash. Hawaiian-bred horses.

One and one-quarter mile dash. Free-for-all.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

One mile heats, best two in three. For green horses.

Five-eighths mile dash. Free-for-all.

Three-quarters mile. Pony race for 14½ hands or under.

One mile heat, 2:35 class, best two in three.

Three-quarters mile dash. Free-for-all.

One mile. For Hawaiian-bred horses.

One and one-half miles dash. Free-for-all.

The patent starting gate will be used for the first time in Hilo.

CULVERT BREAKS.

Serious Damage on Waikiki Road near Hopkins' Switch.

As a result of the November storm the brick culvert near Hopkins' switch on Waikiki road gave way Saturday night, leaving a large hole in the drive. The culvert was built many years ago. It carries the water from the low ground mauka to the drains and fish ponds below. The road supervisor was promptly notified by a Hawaiian, who had discovered the hole and a lantern was placed there for the night, the hole being filled temporarily with palings from a neighboring fence.

For some time past the culvert has been threatening to give away, as the late storm filled it with debris, and the water rose almost to the roadway. Although the culvert has fallen in in but one place, it is in very bad shape the entire length, and will probably have to be renewed all together, as a heavy load would cause it to fall in. Marston Campbell, road supervisor, states that a great deal of damage was done, and that a great many of the culverts in the city are in a dangerous condition. An examination will shortly be made and such work as is needed will be done to put the Waikiki and other culverts in shape.

A lot of the new Egyptian cotton which is now being imported by the Agricultural Department has been received by Commissioner Wray Taylor, who will distribute it throughout the islands and obtain reports of the results. Any person wishing to experiment with the seed may obtain it through Mr. Taylor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant was a deliberate outrage, and he begged to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and restores the exhausted system. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose greatly sufficient.

Dr. Gibb, Army Medical Staff, Oahu, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name on the wrapper of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Mrs. Bicker—"There you go again! You always were a fault finder." Mr. Bicker—"Sure; and I'll never forget the day I found you."—Chicago News.

DEATH HAD NO TERRORS

Civil Engineer H. Perry
Feared Madness.

KILLED HIMSELF BY GAS

For Ten Years He Was With the
Hawaiian Sugar Company
at Makaweli.

Henry C. Perry, former civil engineer of the Makaweli plantation, and the man who made the carrying of water through the big acreage of the plantation possible, committed suicide in Oakland, California, November 30, in a cheap lodging house. Letters received by the last steamer from Oakland by friends of the deceased confirm the sad news. Henry Perry was a man of ability, and his engineering feat in bringing the water system for the Makaweli plantation to such a state of perfection, is looked upon as one of the best pieces of work accomplished in the Islands.

The deceased left the Islands about a year ago on account of his health. The following account of his death is taken from the San Francisco Chronicle of December 2:

OAKLAND, Dec. 1.—Fearful that his mind was falling, Henry C. Perry, a well known civil engineer of Berkeley, committed suicide last night in an Eleventh street lodging house by inhaling gas. The suicide was deliberately planned and as carefully carried out, though preceding events indicate that the man was temporarily insane.

Perry was a native of California, forty-two years of age, and was a graduate of the State University, having been a member of the class of 1883. For more than ten years he held an important position with the Hawaiian Sugar Company. While on a visit to this State about a year and a half ago he expressed fear that his mind was giving away.

Prominent physicians advised him that his trouble was purely a nervous complaint and that with proper care he would be all right. He returned to the Islands, but after a few months he came back to this Coast to seek medical attendance. He was subject to fits of melancholy, during which it was with difficulty that his family could arouse him. These were due to his fear of insanity.

Recently he consulted with some of the leading experts in the State and only last week visited the Napa State Hospital, where he talked with Dr. Gardner, superintendent of that institution. Despite the assurance of these experts that his mind was all right, Perry continued to brood over what he feared was bound to come, and he carefully and coolly planned to end it all.

Shortly after noon yesterday Perry called at 565 Eleventh street and engaged a small back bedroom. He explained to the landlady that his wife was in Napa and that he would want the room for some time. He inquired carefully as to the time the gas was turned off, remarking that he was a great reader and often read late into the night. Being informed that the gas in the hall was turned out at 10 o'clock, but not at the meter, he seemed satisfied.

Returning to his home on Ashby avenue, Berkeley, Perry dined with his family, afterward requesting his wife to make an inventory of all the property they owned. Owing to his eccentricities Mrs. Perry did not think seriously of this, and even when he complained that she did not take proper interest in their affairs she thought nothing of it. About 9:30 o'clock he told Mrs. Perry to go to bed and rest, saying he would take a short walk before retiring. His wife never saw him alive afterward. As her husband had not returned when the last train from San Francisco arrived, and beginning to fear that something serious had happened, she telephoned to her brother-in-law, ex-County Recorder Charles H. Spear.

The police and morgue officials of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley were notified, and a search for the missing man was begun. His body was found in a little room in the lodging house about 8 o'clock this morning by roomers who had detected the strong odor of gas emanating from the room. They found the body half reclining on the bed, which had been placed directly under the gas jet.

A message to the coroner resulted in the remains being identified by Mr. Spear a few minutes later. The remains were removed to Brown's undertaking parlors.

The family of Perry consists of the wife and two children. They are comfortably provided for by the estate of the deceased, which consists chiefly of plantation stock and money in bank.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 484 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 50¢ chemist's, 50 cents.



SUGAR ENGINEERING IN HAWAII.

George Osborne of Kukuia, Hawaii, takes exception to the statements of Mr. Hedemann which appeared in the Louisiana Planter a short time since wherein the latter stated that no one in the Hawaiian Islands was competent to accurately describe the construction of bagasse furnaces. Mr. Osborne, in a long article which appeared in the Louisiana Planter December 1, has the following refutation of Mr. Hedemann's statements, and gives his own opinion in regard to sugar engineering in the Islands, which is of great interest to planters. Writing from Kukuia, November 5, he says:

I have read Mr. C. Hedemann's letter, published in the Louisiana Planter October 12th, 1900, and am very much surprised to see that Mr. Hedemann states that, in his opinion, there is no one in the Hawaiian Islands who has a description of the construction and efficiency of the bagasse furnaces, that we have in use at the present time in Hawaii. Now, it would be just as reasonable to state that there is no one here capable of designing a sugar mill, after twenty years' experience in making them. And what is more in these furnaces, I would like to ask, that a man cannot understand after working them for twenty years? The fact of the matter is, there is no difficulty about understanding the working of these furnaces, excepting to outsiders.

It is manifestly unjust to say that engineers like myself, and many others, who after having experience in a dozen of the largest mills of the Islands, and these of every type of boiler and style of furnace that has been designed here, should not know enough to write an intelligent letter about them. As to myself, I may say that I have always taken a lively interest in this subject, and have noted every change and every improvement that has been made during all these years, and though there have been many failures, still the general result and opinion is that we have a better furnace today than we had before. Yes, I am glad to say that we can report progress all along the line, wonderful progress, for notwithstanding new machinery has been constantly added to the plant, and more power and consequently more steam required, we have, as a general thing, got along with the bagasse alone as fuel.

Mr. Hedemann also states that in his opinion this improvement is due to the adoption of the nine-roller mill rather than to any improvement in furnace construction. This again has no been my experience, nor the experience of the Union Mill, Kohala, or the Hamakua mill, or of many others that I know of. In fact, every one of these mills found themselves short of fuel after starting up their nine-roller mills.

And it was only after reconstructing the furnaces that this great defect was remedied. One of the most convincing proofs of this is seen at the Hamakua mill. At this mill the cost of extra fuel was so great as to cause them to make extraordinary efforts to reduce it, but after doing everything they could think of, besides putting in a new boiler, they were almost as bad off as ever. As a last resort they concluded to reconstruct their furnaces, during the grinding season, by doing the work on them one at a time. And strange to say, that after only two of them were changed they found such an improvement in steam production that they could get all the work done with the bagasse alone.

Is not this a convincing proof that there is something in these furnaces? Indeed, I think it a splendid result, and something to be proud of. These furnaces are what are known as the step-ladder furnace, and the best of them are even-shaped and fitted with horizontal bars at the bottom and with hot air pipes, and with small flues that pass along the sides of the furnace, and come out in the bridge wall, as per sketch in the Louisiana Planter, July 14, 1900. One of the advantages of this style of furnace is the absence of smoke, for there is scarcely any smoke ever seen issuing from the smokestack, which alone is an evidence of good combustion.

Mr. Hedemann, however, is right in one thing, when he says that too little air is known of the state of the gases as they enter the smokestack, and though this is a vital question, with one or two exceptions this is an unknown quantity. At the Kukuia mill, however, we have been making extensive experiments in this direction, and we have kept a daily record of the percentage of the COO or the carbonic acid in the gases of combustion. The process of making steam presents two problems; first, the production of heat from the bagasse, second, the utilization of the heat thus obtained. To get these important results it is necessary not only to have a good furnace, but the air supply must be regulated to a nicety, or there will be a loss. For instance, if too little air is used, we get carbon monoxide in place of carbon dioxide, which results in a great loss of heat. The same may be said when too much air is used. To obviate these defects we have been using during the past season the "And's" patent gas weighing machine, which indicates permanently and automatically the amount of carbonic acid in the combustion gases.

This little instrument has proved a revelation to us, and has demonstrated that our old method of firing bagasse was all wrong. For instance, we have been taught that to admit very much air above the grates was bad practice, but we find, by tests made by this instrument, a bagasse fire needs a certain quantity of air admitted above the grates. It will, perhaps, surprise many engineers to learn that we admit more air above the grates than we do below, and get better results. We also find that automatic firing is an immense improvement over firing by hand, and that firing too much bagasse at the furnace is as bad as firing too little. We find that by properly regulating the air and bagasse we can get eminently better results, and this can only be done by the means we are using here, and which we cannot report nor give exactly just what is being done in the furnace at all times of the day or night.

We have been highly pleased with this little machine, and consider it invaluable to steam users, because without such an instrument one is working in the dark, and has no way of knowing whether one is getting good results from the fuel or what defects there may be in the furnaces or flues.

Some idea of the value of this instrument can be learned from the chart that shows the sketch of the furnace that was published in the Louisiana Planter, July 14, of this year. Since then we have been enabled to get still better results; for, by watching it is instrument the fireman has been enabled not only to get the percentage of COO, or carbonic acid, up to the highest limit that is possible, but to keep it there almost the entire day.

In our first experiments we read the indicator every minute, and during the trial we tried different methods of firing and different ways of admitting the air, until we found out the way that gave the highest percentage of carbonic acid gas. We found that we got the best results on the Heine boiler when the ashpit door was kept open only two inches, and the fire door, which is six feet wide, was kept open six inches; but the tandem boilers, having less draft, had to be fired differently. This letter will, I think, give you some idea of what we are doing out here, and though we cannot report nor give exactly all we could have wished, we still think we are making some progress.

WATERHOUSE COMPANY TO MOVE UP-TOWN.

Henry Waterhouse & Co., the stock brokers, expect to move into their new quarters, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, formerly occupied as a cigar store, the middle of next week. Their new quarters, which were ordered some time since and may arrive on the Sierra. The firm has decided that the brokerage business can best be conducted in the up-town district and that the waterfront is no longer the place for such a lively business.

A NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the most ambitious railroad projects which has lately been brought forward, says Bradstreet, takes the form of a proposition to construct a road from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., under the title of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway Company. Articles of incorporation of this company were filed at Salt Lake City last week, with a nominal capital of \$25,000,000, of which the sum of \$5,000,000 was said to have been subscribed. The full details of the scheme have not been announced, nor is anything made public of a definite character in regard to how it will be financed. It is interesting to note, however, that Mr. W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire copper-mine owner and candidate for the representation of that State in the National Senate, is the president of the new company, and that a number of prominent politicians and business men in both the East and West are associated with him in the directory and management. It is, however, also worthy of observation that among the names which figure in the list of directors are no representatives of any prominent railroad corporations, so that it is impossible to deduce anything directly from the personnel of the concern about its origin or affiliations with other companies. It is stated that the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, which has been constructed about fifty miles of line in and about the city of Los Angeles, with warehouses and sidings on the Pacific, is to be acquired, and will form part of the new system.

The total distance to be covered between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles is upward of 1,100 miles, so that the new road, if built, will be of no inconsiderable length. Considerable portions of the road, in the line is constructed as a direct route between the two points and pass through sections of barren territory in Southern Nevada, and there will be a good deal of mountain work along the new line, although it is stated that the engineers who have made the preliminary surveys have discovered low-grade passes, and that it will compare favorably as to grades with the other railroads extending from the western slopes of the Rockies to the Pacific Coast. It will, however, naturally be several years before the road can be completed and become operative in the transcontinental and Pacific Coast railroad problem.

The construction of a line from Salt Lake City to either San Francisco or Los Angeles is not altogether a new project. The Union Pacific already possesses, as part of its Oregon Short Line system, a line of road extending southward from Salt Lake to Frisco, Utah, a distance of several hundred miles, while a further extension of this road has been built to Nevada, near the southwestern corner of the State of Utah. It has frequently been suggested that this line might be extended so as to give the Union Pacific system an outlet to the Pacific Coast independent of its connections west of Ogden, Utah, with the Central Pacific and the other lines of the Southern Pacific system. Reports that such a move was contemplated by the Union Pacific have, however, been uniformly denied, and at present the management of that company is to all appearances in such firm accord with the interests in control of the Southern Pacific that it would be unlikely to undertake any new construction which would bring it into competition with the different railroad properties of the latter company. Some suggestions have been heard that the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway may represent a further extension of a system to be created out of the union of these natural allies, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, for the purpose of offering the two latter roads a direct and independent outlet to the Pacific Coast. It would, however, seem hardly probable that such an expensive piece of railroad building would be undertaken unless the capitalists who stand sponsors for the new enterprise have the backing and are expected to turn the road, when completed, over to some of the larger systems, such as the Atchafalaya of the Rock Island, which latter road, it has been long thought, was heading toward the Pacific Coast.

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